

Great Companies Should Be Supervised by Commerce and Labor Department.

being, greedily disregard of every moral principle which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak by the strong. If they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perpetrate the most murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalists, wage-workers, corporations and unions, are all bound to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, should have a certain sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and it is essential that capitalists and wage-workers should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. The question of class differences which inevitably arise between men solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy if the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the mass, the subtle distinction of influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the whole to the welfare of the few of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation. This inevitably brings about a breakdown and treat each man on his merits as an individual, not on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community. If such a spirit grows up in this republic, it will ultimately prove fatal to it, even in a community in which it has become dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental truth that our

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the

Unnecessary Offices and Needless Public Printing Should Be Done Away With

ated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive government machinery should be at least as well planned, economical, and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. To make it so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature; probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could under-

There are persons who advocate peace at any price; there are others who, following a false analogy, think that the only way to bring peace to the civilized countries for individuals is to protect their rights with a strong hand. It is therefore unnecessary for nations to be afraid of the rights of individuals. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they serve the interests of nations which they advocate by tending to render it more despotic in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. There can be no worse foe to a country in peace than the man in mere liberty or to serve his own selfish ends continually rails at and abuses other nations. It is the duty of every nation to cry against foreigners on inauspicious pretense, who excites and incites a perverse and aggressive nation to war. It is the duty of every nation wantonly bring on conflict, be-

Candidates and Managers Should Tell Where They Got and How They

only if it did not attempt to do too much; and if it were undertaken in a spirit which was merely remedial as possible, rather than one of wholesale slaughter. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the nineteenth century, the United States has shown its practical faith in the policy of disarmament by reducing its army one-third. But disarmament is not a simple matter of importance; there is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the weapons of war. I have done my best to show how danger may be avoided by steering clear of any foolish sentimentalism because we are not so good as we think ourselves; because we have no right to desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride towards peace; because we must have peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmen.

This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe Doctrine. We must ourselves endeavor to bring about a permanent peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help as there has been a gradual

American Control of Custom Houses Proves Blessing to Island

order and the course taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been dispelled, and there is at last a prospect of peace and justice, no more and no less. If this arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty chaos will follow. The United States or later some other government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island, or else may be obliged to intervene in the island in some unpleasant manner. Under the proposed treaty the independence of the island is scrupulously maintained, the danger of violation of the Monroe Doctrine is completely out of foreign powers vanishes, and the interference of our government is diminished, so that we shall finally act in accordance with our policy. Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the cus-